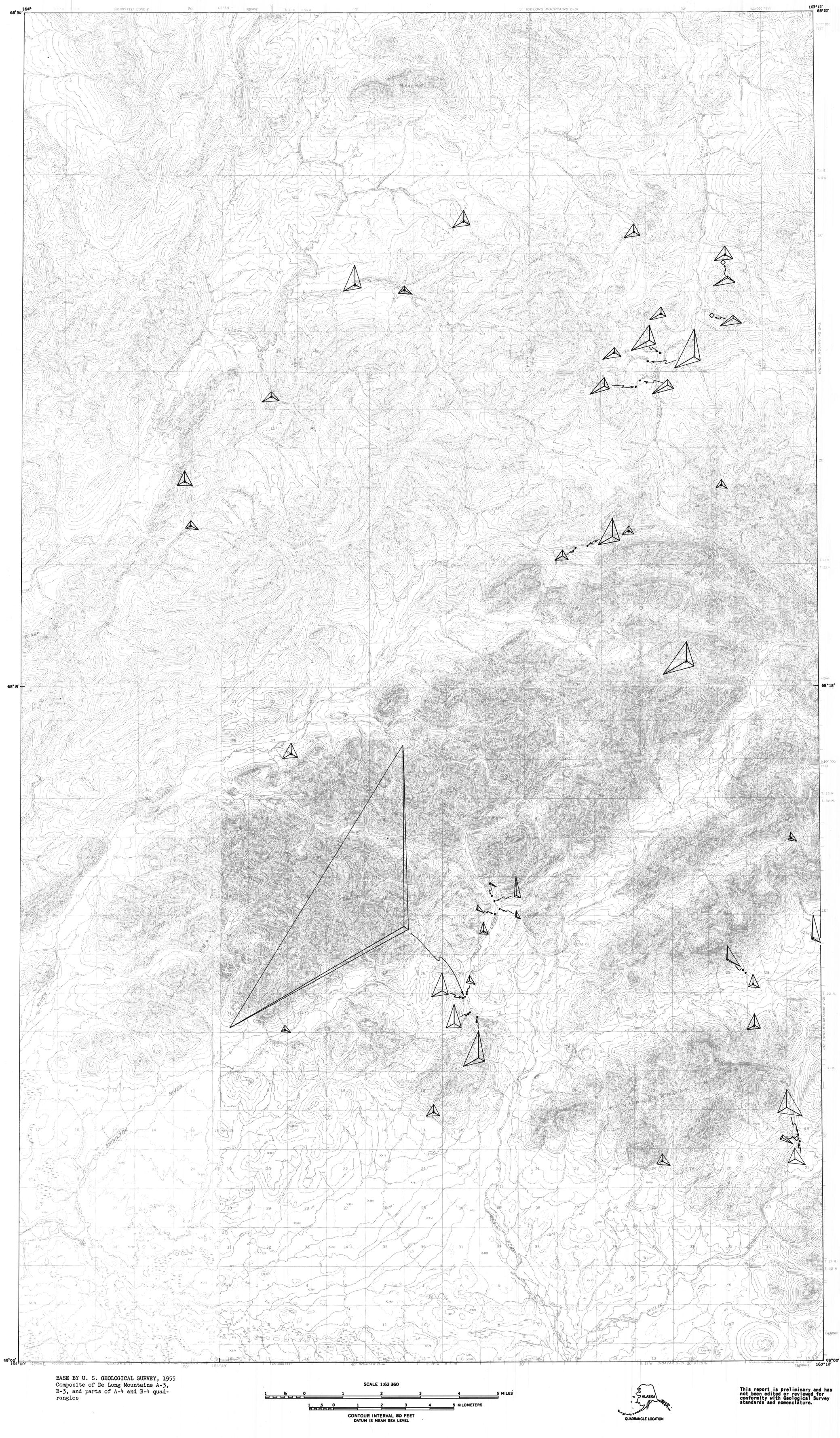
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



SHEET 3 OF 3: A-3, B-3, AND PARTS OF A-4 AND B-4 QUADRANGLES

COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC IN STREAM-SEDIMENT SAMPLES
FROM THE DE LONG MOUNTAINS QUADRANGLE, ALASKA
BY INYO ELLERSIECK, S. M. CURTIS, A. L. GRUZENSKY, C. F. MAYFIELD, AND I. L. TAILLEUR

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OPEN FILE REPORT 80-795

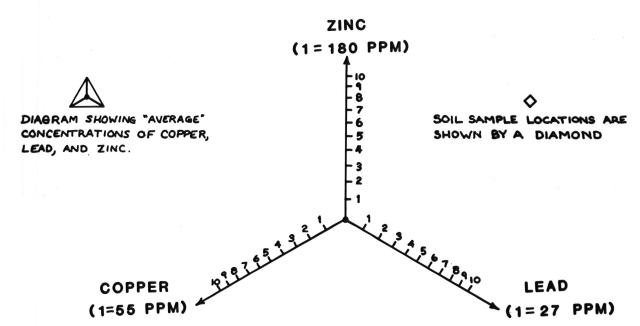
SHEET 3 OF 3: Copper, lead, and zinc in stream-sediment samples,

De Long Mountains A-3, B-3, and parts of A-4 and B-4

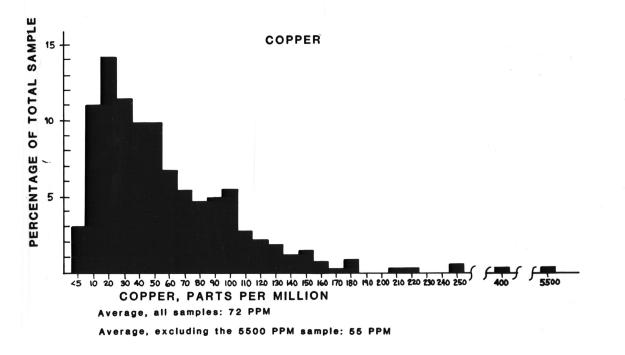
quadrangles, Alaska

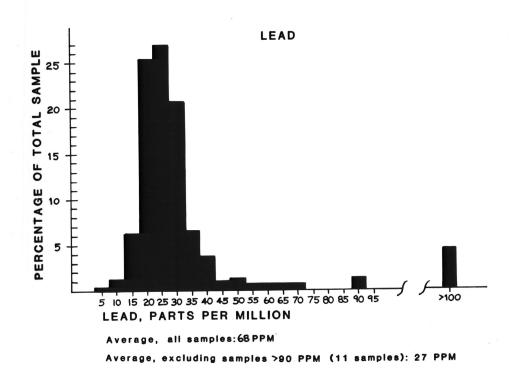
The samples on this map (sheet 3) are more sparsely distributed than the samples on sheets 1 or 2, and so cannot be said to present a coherent picture of geochemical variations due to lithology. Of interest, however, are the samples in the upper Sooner River drainage (lat. 68° 22' N), which show relative copper and zinc enrichment similar to those in the Chevron Hill trend (sheet 2). The very anomalous sample, extremely enriched in copper and zinc, is from a small, red-stained tributary to Puzzle Creek (lat. 68° 07' N), draining bedrock of Mississippian to Pennsylvanian black chert and shale.

KEY TO ABUNDANCE DIAGRAMS



The length of the radial bars on element abundance diagrams is proportional to the logarithm of a multiple of the "average" value (excluding a few strongly anomalous samples) for each element. The higher the concentration, the longer the bar.





ZINC

ZINC

ZINC

ZINC

ZINC

ZINC

Average, all samples: 284 PPM

Average, excluding samples >610 PPM (11 samples): 176 PPM